

Māori and infectious diseases

On the right are some findings on selected infectious diseases for Māori and non-Māori.

Tuberculosis and **meningococcal disease** notifications are sourced from the **Institute of Environmental Science and Research Limited (ESR)**, from 1997 to 2017.

First episode rheumatic fever hospitalisation is sourced from the Ministry of Health's **National Minimum Data Set (NMDS)**, from 1996 to 2016.

HIV and AIDS diagnoses are sourced from the **AIDS Epidemiology Group, Dunedin School of Medicine**, from 1996 to 2017.



Tuberculosis

Tuberculosis is a bacterial infection that most commonly affects the lungs, but can also affect other parts of the body.

Between 1997–99 and 2007–09 **Māori** had a **higher** rate of **tuberculosis notifications** than non-Māori.

The **decrease** in rate of **tuberculosis notifications** for **Māori** was **faster** than that for non-Māori over this period.

From **2013–15 onwards**, the rate of **tuberculosis notifications** for **Māori** was **lower** than non-Māori.



Meningococcal disease

Meningococcal disease is a bacterial infection that causes meningitis (an infection of the membranes that cover the brain) and septicaemia (blood poisoning).

The rate of **meningococcal disease notifications decreased** by nearly **90 percent** for both **Māori** and **non-Māori** over time.

The rate of **meningococcal disease notifications** for **Māori** was nearly **twice** that of non-Māori. This did not change over time.



First episode rheumatic fever

Rheumatic fever is an autoimmune disease where the immune system attacks parts of the body. It can develop after a 'strep throat' (throat bacteria infection).

The **first episode rheumatic fever hospitalisation** rates for **Māori** nearly **halved** between **2010–12** and **2014–16** after **nearly doubling** between 1996–98 and 2010–12.

Māori had a **higher** rate of **first episode rheumatic fever hospitalisation** than non-Māori. This did not change over time.



HIV/AIDS

HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) damages the immune system. When a person has HIV and one or more serious illnesses (such as pneumonia) or cancers, they are said to have AIDS (acquired immunodeficiency syndrome).

Males had higher rates of **HIV or AIDS diagnoses** than females for both **Māori** and non-Māori.

The **majority** of those diagnosed with **HIV** were **non-Māori**. This did not change over time.